Si Sa Ket





Wat Pa Maha Chedi Kaeo or Wat Lan Khuat

Contents



Namtok Samrong Kiat

SI SA KET

Thai Term Glossary

Amphoe	:	District
Ban	:	Village
Maenam	:	River
Muang	:	Town or City
Namtok	:	Waterfall
Prang	:	Corn-shaped tower or sanctuary
Tambon	:	Subdistrict
Ubosot or Bot	:	Ordination hall in a temple
Wihan	:	Image hall in temple
Wat	:	Temple

Note : English spelling here given tries to approximate Thai pronunciation. Posted signs may be spelled differently. When seeking help from a Thai for directions, point to the Thai spellings given after each place name.

Si Sa Ket, in lower Northeast region, located next to Cambodia. With long history, Si Sa Ket once had prosperous culture since Khmer era over thousands years ago. Moreover, there are many ethnic tribes such as Suai, Lao, Khmer, and Yoe settled down here. Old town Si Sa Ket, formerly known as Mueang Khukhan, was located at Ban Prasat Si Liam Dong Lamduan, in present Tambon Duan Yai, Amphoe Wang Hin. It become a town in 1759, during Ayutthaya period. In the reign of King Rama V, or a round a century ago, the town has been moved to the present location.

It is also gateway to visit Cambodia. The province has plenty of fruit, such as rambutan and durian, which are available at the beginning of rainy season.

BOUNDARY

North	connects to Yasothon and Roi Et
South	connects to Cambodia with Dongrek Moutains Range as border.
West	connects to Surin
East	connects to Ubon Ratchathani

HOW TO GET THERE

By car : From Bangkok, use highway 1 (Phahonyothin Road) then highway 2 (Mitraphap Road) at Saraburi. Use highway 24 (Chock Chai-Det Udom) for get into Si Sa Ket city. This route is 571 kilometres.

By bus : From Bangkok Northern Bus Terminal (Kamphaeng Phet 2 Road) for Si Sa Ket daily. The journey takes 8 hours. For more information,

- The Transport co., Ltd Tel. 1490, 0 2936 2852-66, 0 2936 0659 ext. 602,603 and Si Sa Ket Bus Terminal at Tel. 0 4561 2500 www.transport.co.th.
- Nakhon Chai Air Tel: 1624, Si Sa Ket office 0 4526 9385-7 www.nca.co.th
- Rungprasert Tour Tel: 0 2936 3638-9
- Sombat Tour Tel: 0 2792 1456 www.sombat tour.com

By train : From Bangkok Railway Station (Hua Lamphong) for Si Sa Ket . For more information,

- State Railway of Thailand Tel. 1690 www.railway.co.th.
- Si Sa Ket Railway Station Tel. 0 4561 1525

Transportation in Si Sa Ket

For getting around in Si Sa Ket city, tricycle is easily available. Moreover, there bus from Amphoe Mueang Si Sa Ket to other districts as well as nearby provinces.

Distances from Amphoe Mueang Si Sa Ket to other districts

Benchalak	80	Kilometres
Bueng Bun	42	Kilometres
Huai Thap Than	37	Kilometres
Kantharalak	63	Kilometres
Kanthararom	26	Kilometres
Khukhan	49	Kilometres
Khun Han	60	Kilometres
Mueang Chan	40	Kilometres
Nam Kliang	44	Kilometres
Non Khun	56	Kilometres
Phayu	21	Kilometres
Pho Si Suwan	29	Kilometres
Phrai Bueng	42	Kilometres
Phu Sing	72	Kilometres
Prang Ku	60	Kilometres
Rasi Salai	38	Kilometres
Si Rattana	37	Kilometres
Sila Lat	50	Kilometres
Uthumphon Phisai	24	Kilometres
Wang Hin	35	Kilometres
Yang Chum Noi	32	Kilometres

Distance from Si Sa Ket to nearby provinces

Surin	105	Kilometres
Ubon Ratchathani	61	Kilometres
Yasothon	159	Kilometres

ATTRACTIONS

Amphoe Mueang Si Sa Ket

Wat Maha Buddharam *(วัดมหาพุทธาราม)*
Located in the heart of Si Sa Ket city, the Buddhist temple's vihara houses 'Luang Po To' the sacred icon of Si Sa Ket. The gigantic Buddha image in attitude of subduing Mara is 6.85 metres high and 3.50 metres wide. Built during Khmer era over a thousand years ago, the statue was originally carved from stone and decorated later at unknown time.

The City Pillar Shrine *(ศาลหลักเมือง)* Located nearby the City Hall of Si Sa Ket. Since a former shrine was ruined due to its old age, in 1976, Si Sa Ket Province built a new city pillar shrine on the same site and extended the area. The Shrine was built in a tetrahedron shape. The pillar was made of Javanese Cassia wood and on the top of it was carved into a spired summit. With a measurement of 30 centimetres in diameter and 229 centimetres in height from the base to the top, the Shrine was completed in 1988.

Si Sa Ket Aquarium (Aquatic Animal Species Exhibition Centre) *(ศูนย์แสดงพันธุ์สัตว์น้ำศรีสะเกษ)* Located at His Majesty the King's 80th Anniversary Celebration Park (Ko Huai Nam Kham) bypass Road, Tambon Nong Khrok, is an aquatic animal species exhibition building. It is divided into different zones: 22 marine fish species zone, 79 fresh water fish species zone, and beautiful fish zone, which in total are more than 5,000 fish. There is also a new dinosaur park zone with a 24 metre long glass tunnel going through the fish pond that visitors can see a school of fish close up.

The Aquarium is open Tuesday to Sunday (closed on Monday) from 10.00 a.m. to 04.00





Wat Maha Buddharam

p.m. Admission fees are 20 Baht for children and 30 Baht for adults. For more information, please contact the Si Sa Ket Municipality Office at Tel. 0 4561 2686, 0 4561 3804.

Somdet Phra Srinakarindra Park *(สวนสมเด็จพระศรีนครินทร์)* Located in Agricutural Collage Si Sa Ket, Kasikam Road., Tambon Nong Krok, a couple kilometres from the city hall. With landscape of rolling hill, the park is nourished by two streams, Huai Pun Yai and Huai Pun Noi that meet north of the park. Here is rich of Lamduan Tree, making it a nice place for botanical excursion. The lush forest of Lamduan always fills up the air with fragrance every March. As Si Sa Ket was also formerly called Si Nakhon Lamduan, Lamdman tree is used as logo of the province. Zoo, beautifully landscaped garden, and big pond in the park make it nice place for relaxing.

Ban Khun Ampai Phanit *(บ้านขุนอำไพพาณิชย์)* Located in Ubon Road., the beautiful building belongs to Si Sa Ket nobleman Khun Amphai Phanit (In Naga-siharat). Built by Chinese and Mon technicians in 1925, the Chinese style building was gracefully decorated with stucco. It is well renovated and preserved, and eventually won gold medal in the project of conversing urban architecture in 1988. The Fine Art Department has registered the building as ancient building already.



Ban Khun Ampai Phanit



Phra That Rueang Rong

Wat Pa Si Samran *(วัดป่าศรีสำราญ)* Located close to the Si Sa Ket Provincial Hospital, houses the Luangpho Khao Phra Wihan and Luangpho Sam Phi Nong images, which were brought in 1938 by Luangpho Nin and Luangpu Bunyang. The Buddha images are highly revered by the Si Sa Ket people, who often come to pay homage and ask for blessings on the success in their careers, wealth, or love as it is quoted saying that "Sacred Buddha images that make your wish come true".

Phra That Rueang Rong *(พระธาตุเรืองรอง)* Located at Ban Sang Rueang, Tambon Yaplong, the temple's architecture is the gracefully blending of art from four ethnic groups in Lower Northeast namely Lao, Suai, and Yoe. The 6-storey Phra That or stupa is 49 metres high. Its ground floor is for religious rites, the 2nd-3rd floor is the museum of 4 Thai ethnic groups, the 4th floor is the chapel for Buddha images, the 5th floor is meditation room, and the top floor is the viewpoint. Relic of the lord Buddha is housed here.

To get there: Phra That is 7.5 Kilometres from Si Sa Ket city via highway 2373 (Si Sa Ket-Yang Chum Noi).

Wat Nong Takhian *(วัดหนองตะเคียน)* Located at Mu 7, Tambon Chan. The National Office of Buddhism granted permission to establish the temple on 4 June, 2007. Professor Phisit Thesabamrung, a former judge of the Supreme Court led a group of wealthy men from Bangkok to support and build a monk's residence building and permanent objects and buy land

of 18 rai for the temple. They also brought the statue of King Taksin the Great to be installed in the temple's compound, including a square shaped ordination hall in an exquisite combination of art between the Khmer and Lanna styles built by craftsmen from the North who designed and made all the details. Inside the ubosot houses Phra Si Ariya Metrai (Luangpho Si Thandon) as the principal Buddha image. Beside the ubosot, there is a terrace comprising 28 Buddha images seated in meditation lying in a straight line. At this place, King Taksin the Great used to stay during the war time in the past.

To get there: From Si Sa Ket town, take Highway No. 221 (Si Sa Ket-Kantharalak) continue to Km. 13.5, then make a left to Takhian Village. Follow the route for 5 kilometres; the temple will be on the left.

Amphoe Bueng Bun

Wat Pa Nerancharаram *(วัดป่าเนรัญชราราม)* Located at Ban Nong Khu Yai, Tambon Po, is a temple built in a ship form with a measurement of 55 metres long and 24 metres high, which implies a vehicle taking a human to rise above the lust, and all temptation that causes human to still be in the cycle of birth, decay, and death, called Samsara (เรือพิฆาตสังสารวัฏฏ์). The ship is divided into 5 floors as follows: 1st floor (lower compartment) is a room for deep meditation, 2nd floor (hull chamber) is a Dhamma practice centre, 3rd floor (ubosot and stupa) enshrines the Phra Phuttha Chinnarat replica, 4th floor is a Buddha images room, and 5th floor is a Buddha relics room. At present, Phrakhru Wirayan Sophon is the temple's abbot.

Other Places of Interest in Wat Pa Nerancharаram:

Prang Ku Sombun Sanctuary (ปราสาทปรางกู่สมบูรณ์) was built to be a Hindu god shrine. It features triple prangs standing on the same laterite base with an altar for the Shiva Linga for worshipping according to the Hindu belief.

To get there: From Ban Som Poi Intersection, Amphoe Uthumphon Phisai, Si Sa Ket, make a right along Highway No. 2083 until reaching Km. 16 at a T-junction, then make a left to Amphoe Bueng Bun and follow Rural Highway So Ko 2349, make a right to a road nearby the Ban Nong Khu Yai Public Health Centre and continue for about 500 metres, then make a left, the temple will be on the right.

Wat Si Bueng Bun *(วัดศรีบึงบูรพ์)* Located by riverside Huai Thap Than, which is a large creek, visitors can look across to the other side to see Amphoe Rattanaburi of Surin province and also the area of Ban Dan Dong Daeng, a border village of Roi Et province.

Due to its beautiful area and historical sacred belief, an ubosot situated in the middle of the area with a combination of the Ayutthaya and Rattanakosin art styles in a bright gold colour, featuring tall, slanting pillars, no windows, and adorned with His Majesty the King's royal initials on both the front and rear gables. At each of the four corners of the extended roof, there is a five-headed Naga guarding. The front of the ubosot is watched over by the large seven-headed Naga serpents in a gold colour on both sides of the entrance stairs. The gate can be opened only at the front, which is made of carved wood into a pattern of a Dhamma riddle in the Phahung chanting incantation. Inside is

decorated with marvellous mural paintings describing the ten births of the Jataka tales of the Buddha and enshrined the second Phra Phuttha Chinnarat image.

To get there: From the Bueng Bun District Office, make a left passing Amphoe Bueng Bun Municipality and Bueng Bun Hospital, then make a right at the end of the road, go straight for about 2 kilometres to the T-junction and make a left for 200 metres. On the left side will be the Chaopho Upparat Shrine and a further 100 metres more will be Wat Si Bueng Bun.



Huai Thap Than Khmer Ruins

Amphoe Huai Thap Than

Huai Thap Than Khmer Ruins *(ปราสาทห้วยทับทัน หรือ ปราสาทบ้านปราสาท)* Located in Wat Prasat Panaram, Ban Prasat, the Khmer ruins was adapted in later era like Si Khoraphum Khmer Ruins in Surin. Huai Thap Than Khmer Ruins has very similar roof, but quite higher. It comprises 3 brick stupa on laterite base in North-South direction standing in the laterite walls with arch gates. It might have 3 or 4 gates in the past, but today only southern gate remains.

The main stupa at the middle is a bit bigger than other two, but its roof, in rectangular shape, is shorter. It has only gate at the east with sandstone frame decorated with unfinished carved lintel depicting a man standing above the kirtimukha with flower frame.

The second stupa on another side has the same size but different style. The stupa is filled up with bricks, it has fault doors with sandstone door frame. There are carved lintel depicting the churning sea of milk lies in front of southern stupa. Assumed from art style of the lintel, this Khmer Ruins may be built in the 16th Buddhist Era with blending art style of Khlang and Bapuan, before being adapted later.

To get there: From Si Sa Ket city, use highway 226 (Si Sa Ket-Utumphon Phisai) for 39 Kilometres, turn right at Amphoe Thap Than and keep going for other 8 Kilometres.

Amphoe Kantharalak

Khao Phra Wihan National Park *(อุทยานแห่งชาติเขาพระวิหาร)* The park's territory lines Thailand-Cambodia border, over high cliff and lush forest of Dongrak Range. Khao Phra Wihan National Park acquires area of Amphoe Kantharalak of Si Sa Ket, Amphoe Nam Khun



Bas relief at Pha Mo E-Daeng

and Amphoe Nam Yuen of Ubon Ratchathani.

The park features dry evergreen forest, mixed dipterocarp forest, and deciduous dipterocarp forest. It is home to numerous wildlife which roams between two countries such as wild hog, deer, barking deer, rabbit, squirrel, gibbon, civet.

Other Places of Interest in Khao Phra Wihan National Park:

Pha Mo E-Daeng (ผามออีแดง) One of the best bird's eye view point of Northeast, the red-colour rock cliff is situated right on Thailand-Cambodia border. It offers panoramic view of vast Cambodian forest and Preah Vihear Sanctuary.

Bas relief (ภาพสลักนูนต่ำ) Situated south of Pha Mo E-Daeng, the bas relief carved on the red- sandstone cliff depicts three gods in Khmer style. Khmer craftsmen probably practiced here first before the real carving at Preah Vihear Sanctuary.

Double Stupas (สถูปคู่) Two sandstone stupas, or 'Phra That' for local people, in cube shape and round top are situated west or Pha Mo E-Daeng. The stupas houses things that mirror prosperity of such period.

Don Tuan Khmer Ruins (ปราสาทโดนตวล) Built during the 15th-16th Buddhist Era, the Khmer Ruins in Ban Phum Sron is located 300 metres from Thailand-Cambodia border. A legend says a lady, Nang Nom Yai, had stayed here on her way to visit a King.

To get there: From Si sa ket use highway 221 via Amphoe Nam Kliang, Si Rattana, and Kantharalak to the park.

Admission fees 400 Baht. For information on accommodation and camping ground, call tourist centre Khao Phra Wihan National Park at 0 4581 8021, 0 4581 8035 or National Park, Wildlife and Plant Conservation Department at 0 2562 0760 www.dnp.go.th .



Taleng Khmer Ruins

Namtok Phu La-or *(น้ำตกภูละออ)* Located in Phanom Dongrak Wildlife Sanctuary, Tambon Sao Thongchai, the small waterfall turns vibrant during September to February. Roundtrip trekking from parking area to the falls is 4 kilometres where tourist can enjoy nature trail featuring knowledge about plants and landscape.

To get there: Use highway 221 (Kantharalak-Pha Mo E-Daeng) for 23 Kilometres then use Ban Phum Sron-Namtok Samrong Kiat Road. for 8 Kilometres, turn right and keep going via asphalted road for 2.5 Kilometres to the parking area.

Amphoe Khukhan

Taleng Khmer Ruins *(ปราสาทตาเล็ง)* Located in Mu 1 Ban Prasart, Tambon Prasart, Taleng Khmer Ruins was built in Bapuan style features a single stupa standing on the base. The stupa has rectangular base facing east. Presently, only the front wall and some side walls remain. The front door is the real door while the other three are fault doors. Pillars by the front door are delicately carved. The ruins was built in 16^{th}-17^{th} Buddhist era.

Many lintels are found scattering. The lintel at the northern gate depicts God Indra on Erawan



Namtok Phu La-or

Heavenly Elephant in the frame over kirtimukha. God Indra encarved in that lintel just took garland out of his mouth and holding it with both hands. Other lintels feature the same depiction except one depicting 7 hermits sitting in line during practicing meditation.

To get there: From Si Sa Ket city, use highway 220 to Amphoe Khukhan, turn right at police station and keep going for 3 Kilometres. Turn left at the intersection and keep going for 300 metres, turn right and continue for other 8 Kilometres. Turn right at Ban Prasart, the Khmer Ruins is on the right.

Wat Khian Burapharam *(วัดเขียนบูรพาราม)*

Located in Tambon Huai Nuea and 2.5 Kilometres from Amphoe Khukhan, is an ancient temple built in the same period as Khukhan town, which was formerly called Wat Khamen (Khmer Temple). The temple compound houses an important ancient site, and the ubosot featuring Isan or northeastern characteristics, which was built in the Thon Buri era. Inside the ubosot is enshrined a sacred Buddha image, named Luangpho To, which is highly revered by Khukhan locals. At the four corners of the ubosot contain Phrathat in the Lanchang art style, which now there are only two stupas remaining.

Toddy Palm Leaf Wicker Casket Handbag Group *(หัตถกรรมจักสานกระเป๋าผอบจากใบตาล)*

Located in Mu 10, Ban Nong Kok, Tambon Huai Samran, is the wickerwork of making palm leaves into a casket handbag. This handicraft was inherited from the ancestors. In the past, a casket was made for household use. Nowadays, it is made for a souvenir and sale. Interested



Pattaya Floating Market

persons who want to visit and order, can contact the Head of the group, Mrs. Orasa Khukhanthin, Tel. 08 9624 1461.

To get there: From the intersection of Amphoe Khukhan, make a left passing the police station for 8 Kilometres to reach Ban Nong Kok; the group of the palm leaf wicker casket handbag will be on the left.

Wat Lamphu *(วัดลำภู)*

Located in Tambon Chai Di, which is, houses a Buddha image, Phra Kaeo Neramit, made of bronze in a meditation posture, having a long topknot that is curved to the back. The image was brought from Vientiane in 1778 by Phraya Krai Phakdi Si Nakhon Lamduan (Ta Ka Cha), the first governor of Khukhan town.

To get there: Wat Lamphu is 15 Kilometres from Amphoe Khukhan. From the intersection of Amphoe Khukhan, make a left passing the Khukhan Police Station until reaching a T-junction, then make a right for 5 Kilometres and make another right for about 3 Kilometres Make another right and go on for about 1 Kilometre.



Wat Sophon Wihan

Wat Sophon Wihan *(วัดโสภณวิหาร)* Located in Ban Lum Phuk, Tambon Kanthararom, is formerly named "Wat Ban Lum Phuk" or "Ruam Phuk" now changed to Wat Sophon Wihan. The temple compound includes an old ubosot or Sim (Isan ordination hall of Laotian style). The gable was adorned with stucco; the wall was painted and the window was decorated with Luk Mahuat balusters. The principal Buddha image is influenced by the Laotian art style. Sema or boundary markers were found inside the Sim, which is a unique feature of this area. The temple compound contains many pairs of stupas, which are similar to those at Pha Mo I Daeng at the foothill of Preah Vihear.

To get there: From Si Sa Ket town, follow Highway No. 220 until reaching Amphoe Khukhan, make a right passing the police station for about 3 Kilometres until reaching a T-junction. Then make a left and go on for about 300 metres and make a right to So Ko 4047 Road to Tambon Kanthararom and go straight for 10 kilometres; the temple will be on the left.

Khru Noi Wickerwork Group *(กลุ่มหัตถกรรมจักสานครุน้อย)* Located at 30 Mu 12, Ban Sa-ang, Tambon Huai Nuea. Which is a village that makes an imitation Khru, an Isan water dipper, which is no longer used; therefore, it has been developed and changed into small sizes, called Khru Noi, with the purposes of being a souvenir, household decoration item, key chain, flower, a bunch of fruits, and a pin.

To get there: From the intersection of Amphoe Khukhan, go straight to Amphoe Wang Hin passing the Tesco Lotus Department Store, and make a right passing Ban Sa-ang School until reaching the Huai Nuea Sub-district Administrative Organisation Office. Make a left for 1 kilometre, the village of Khru Noi Wickerwork will be on the left.

Amphoe Khun Han

Wat Pa Maha Chedi Kaeo or Wat Lan Khuat *(วัดป่ามหาเจดีย์แก้ว หรือ วัดล้านขวด)* Located in the municipality region, the Buddhist temple is remarkable with architectures made from million of colourful glass bottles donated by the people. All the architecture is beautiful, particularly the pavilion called 'Sala Thansmo Maha Chedi Kaeo' Ubosot located mid of the pond. The ubosot houses a very beautiful white jade Buddha image.

To get there: From Si Sa Ket city to Amphoe Khun Han, use highway 221 and 2211, from roundabout of Amphoe Khun Han turn righ to highway 2128 for 50 metres and turn right again for 100 metres. Wat Pa Maha Chedi Kaeo will be on the left.

Tamnaksai Khmer Ruins *(ปราสาทตำหนักไทร)* Located at Ban Tamnaksai, Tambon Bakdong, Tamnaksai Khmer Ruins has a single stupa on sandstone base. The brick stupa has rectangular shape and one real door at the east while the other three are fault doors with carved door frame on the brick. Two carved guardian lions are watching the gate. The front door has frame made of sandstone.

Namtok Samrong Kiat *(น้ำตกสำโรงเกียรติ)* Located in Ban Samrong Kiat, in Dongrak Wildlife Sanctuary. Originated from Kantung Mount in Banthat Range, the medium size waterfall turns vibrant from late rainy season to winter, or September to February. Visitor can admire the fall from the upper level first, until climbing down the trail, one can see falls cascading down the 8 metre-high cliff.

To get there: Namtok located 81 Kilometres from Si Sa Ket city, use highway 2211 to Khun Han, and turn right to highway 2236 for 16 Kilometres.

Namtok Huai Chan-Kantrom *(น้ำตกห้วยจันทร์-กันทรอม)* Originated from Phu Salao Mount on Banthat Range, the waterfall cascades beautifully before meeting with Moon River. The waterfalls is vibrant from September to February. With varities of plant around the waterfall is a nice place for picnic.

To get there: From roundabout of Amphoe Khun Han turn left passing Sirikhunhan School via highway 2341 (18 Kilometres) Turn left at T-juntion Khun Khan-Khun Han and keep going for 5 Kilometres and turn right 2 Kilometres reaching to Namtok Hui Chan

Khmer Cultural Village-Ban Kud Na Kaeo *(หมู่บ้านวัฒนธรรมอีสาน บ้านกุดนาแก้ว)* Located in Tambon Phufay, which is large village around 400 household use the vernacular language Ket-Khmer. Including still inherit way of life, traditional culture and local activities of the village. For more information, please contact coordinator of Khmer Cultural Village-Ban Kud Na Kaeo Tel: 08 4959 7008



Namtok Huai Chan-Kantrom

Amphoe Phu Sing

Chong Sa-ngam Permanent Border Checkpoint *(จุดผ่านแดนถาวรช่องสะงำ)* is a permanent border checkpoint. This route can connect to Amphoe Anlong Veng, Udonmeechai Province of Cambodia and go further to Siem Reap of Cambodia at a 151 kilometre distance to get to visit the ancient Khmer civilisation and one of the seven wonders of the world (Angkor Wat, Angkor Thom, Banteay Srei, etc.) including the way of life and the museum of the last group of the Khmer Rouge at Anlong Veng. A person, who holds a passport, can travel in and out conveniently. The route's condition is partially asphalt and compressed laterite road which can be used all year round. The route is recommended for tourists because it is an economical form of travel. For more inquiries, please contact the Phu Sing Immigration Checkpoint at Tel. 0 4581 8025.

Amphoe Prang Ku

Prang Ku Khmer Ruins *(ปราสาทปรางค์กู่)* Located in Ban Prang Ku, stupa of this Khmer Ruins was built from gigantic-size brick like Si Khoraphum Khmer Ruins in Surin which can be dated back over a thousand years ago. In front of Prang Ku is a big pond which is home to Anatidae which gather from February onwards.



Prang Ku Khmer Ruins

To get there: The Khmer Ruins is 70 Kilometres from Si Sa Ket city and 10 Kilometres from Amphoe Prang Ku. It can be reached via two routes. Motorist can use Si Sa Ket-Surin Road. and turn left into highway 2234 or Si Sa Ket-Ku Kan Route, then turn right into highway 2167.

Ban Samo Khmer Ruins *(ปราสาทบ้านสมอ หรือ ปราสาททามจาน)* Located in Mu 2 Ban Tamchan, Tambon Samo. The small Khmer Ruins built in the 18th Buddhist Era, its stupa houses a carved statue.

To get there: From Si Sa Ket city, use highway 220, and 2167 for 52 Kilometres The ruins is 8 Kilometres before Amphoe Prang Ku.

Amphoe Uthumphon Phisai

Sa Kamphaeng Noi Khmer Ruins *(ปราสาทสระกำแพงน้อย)* Located in Wat Sa Kampaeng Noi, Ban Klang, Tambon Khayung, The Khmer Ruins comprises laterite stupa and chapel with a big pond at front, all are in the embrace of laterite wall. Once it had a stone carved lintel depicting 'the Varun God', the god of rain, siting on the throne above three swans. The carving was placed over kirtimukha. The Khmer Ruins in Bapuan is dated back to the 16th Buddhist Era. At the first place, it was used for religious purpose. In the 18th Buddist Era, under the reign on King Chaya Varama VII, Bayon Architectural style was added. During such time, the ruins was called 'Arokaya Sala' to be served as community hospital.

To get there: The Khmer Ruins is 8 Kilometres from Si Sa Ket city, on the right of highway 226 (Si Sa Ket-Uthumphon Phisai).



Sa Kamphaeng Yai Khmer Ruins

Sa Kamphaeng Yai Khmer Ruins *(ปราสาทสระกำแพงใหญ่)* Located in Wat Sa Kampaeng Yai, Ban Kampaeng Yai, Tambon Sa Kampaeng Yai, it is the biggest and most perfect Khmer Ruins in the province. The Khmer Ruins comprises three stupas on the same base lining in North-South direction and facing east. The main stupa, at the middle, made from sandstone and bricks in some part, houses carved lintel depicting God Indra on the back of Erawan Heavenly Elephant above the kirtimukha. Other two stupas are made of brick with sandstone decorations such as lintel, gable frame and door frame. Behind the southern stupa is another brick stupa. Before all are two brick vihara surrounded with walls made from laterite and sandstone and 4 Gopuras at all directions.

Brick vihara at north houses a carved lintel depicting Reclining Vishnu. The southern brick vihara houses a lintel depicting God Shiva and Goddess Uma seated on Nonthi Cow. Presently, this Khmer Ruins belongs to the division of Archeology, Fine Arts Department. Many antiques are found from this site such as lintels depicting Shiva God, Kritsana God fighting Vattana Cow, Buddha statue in the attitude of meditation under naga, Buddha statue in attitude of meditation, and terra cotta Buddha images.

By the style appearing on gables, lintels, and antique, particularly inscription at the door frame of Sa Kampaeng Yai Khmer Ruins, this ruins was probably build in the 16th Buddhist Era with Bapuan Art style of Khmer. It was served as shrine for God Shiva before changing into Mahayana Buddhist temple in 18th Buddhist Era.

To get there: The Khmer Ruins is 26 Kilometres from Si Sa Ket city and 2 Kilometres from Amphoe Uthumphon Phisai, via highway 226.



Sa Kamphaeng Yai Khmer Ruins

EVENTS AND FESTIVALS

Dok Lamduan Ban Suep San Prapheni Si Phao Thai *(งานเทศกาลดอกลำดวนบาน สืบสานประเพณีสี่เผ่าไท)* is held annually in the second week of March at Srinagarindra Park, which is the time that Dok Lamduan (white cheesewood) are blossoming. The festival features folk cultural performances of four tribes: Lao, Khmer, Kuai, and Yoe, handicraft and local products shops, and light and sound show of the construction of Si Sa Ket town.

Si Sa Ket Cultural Long Khuang Performance and Mini Light and Sound *(กิจกรรมการลงข่วงวัฒนธรรมศรีสะเกษ และ มินิ ไลท์ แอนด์ ซาวน์)* called "Si Phruetthesuan" is a tourism activity of folk cultural conservation held at Prasat Wat Sa Kamphaeng Yai. The shows will be held in the evening, which take about 2 hours. The details of the activities include watching the Si Sa Ket's folk cultural performances: spirit-warming welcome ritual, folk songs, four tribes of Si Sa Ket folk dance, handicraft demonstration, and Pha Laeng dinner, and the light and sound show of the legend of building Wat Sa Kamphaeng Yai Khmer Sanctuary, called "Shiva Ratri Haeng Si Phruetthesuan" For further details, please call the Tambon Sa Kamphaeng Yai Administrative Organisation at Tel. 0 4536 8322.

Rambutan-Durian and Outstanding Products of Si Sa Ket Fair *(งานเทศกาลเงาะ-ทุเรียนและของดีศรีสะเกษ)* is held annually in June-July at the city Hall's ground. The festival includes a lot of activities; such as, shops selling varieties of Si Sa Ket's vegetables and fruits like rambutan, durian, longkong, mangosteen, stink bean (Sato), floats with fruits decoration procession.

Traditional Long Boat Race *(งานแข่งขันเรือยาวประเพณีชิงถ้วยพระราชทานฯ)* held annually in the rainy season on September-October at the Mun River, Amphoe Rasi Salai, is a traditional long-boat race distinguished from other places, which features playing Sanai, a Yoe tribe's folk musical instrument, made from a horn to call for a paddle troupe comprising a folk dance called "Soeng Sanai".

Memorial Day of Phraya Krai Phakdi, Saen Don Ta Tradition, City Pillar Worshipping and Famous Saen Wi Banana *(งานรำลึกพระยาไกรภักดี ประเพณีแซนโฎนตา บูชาหลักเมือง ลือเลื่องกล้วยแสนหวี)* is held annually on the 14^{th} day of the waning moon of the 10^{th} lunar month at the courtyard of the Khukhan District Office, Si Sa Ket. Being a part of the worship ceremonies of Amphoe Khukhan city Pillar Shrine, joss house, and worshipping Phraya Krai Phakdi Si Nakhon Lamduan (Ta Ka Cha), the Amphoe Khukhan's ancestral spirit calling ritual, especially focusing on food oblation offering to the ancestors, featuring main dish and desserts, and many kinds of fruits with Kluai Nam Wa (Pisang Awak) banana as a main fruit. There is also the contest of the oblation offerings to the ancestors, and the sales of many kinds of banana from every district in Si Sa Ket and nationwide, a parade contest, including enjoying folk cultural and art shows, and OTOP product sales.

LOCAL PRODUCTS AND SOUVENIRS

Silk and cotton cloths woven which are mainly produced in Amphoe Bueng Bun such as,

Ban Po Silk Product Centre (ศูนย์ผลิตภัณฑ์ผ้าไหมบ้านเป๊าะ) located in Amphoe Bueng Bun, is a centre of silk weaving in the Luk Kaeo and Kam Pu designs, which is famous and unique. Because of the ancient process of its production, each piece of silk is specially soft and extraordinary from other silk. In addition, the weaving designs received the award for a creative design, which is the design of Her Royal Highness Princess Galyani Vadhana, the Princess of Naradhiwas. The centre also produces and sells souvenirs; such as, Bueng Bun fermented fish and Bueng Bun salted eggs.

Delicate basketry and wooden works such as water holder, replica cart are available in Amphoe Khukhan

Saltened egg from Amphoe Phrai Bueng, red onion, garlic, and preserved garlic in honey are generally available..

Fruit orchards Si Sa Ket is also famed for its tropical fruit such as,

Ban Sam Ta Rom (บ้านซำตารมย์) Located in Tambon Trakan Amphoe Kanthararak. It is located 60 kilometers away from Si Sa ket city. The orchard is project pilot agro-tourism village. of Si Sa Ket which grows a large number of fruits, including rambutan, durian, mangosteen pomelo etc. The products also cover shallot, garlic It is regcognized as one of Si Sa Ket's highly successful agricultural farm and orchard. Every June-August will be available very nice period to visit, tasting and buying the fruit directly from the plantation

Ban Sam Khi Lek (บ้านซำขี้เหล็ก) Located in Tambon Pran Amphoe Khun Han. The most famous are durian and rambutan (rongrian). Every June-July, fruit offspring from these orchards will be available.

SUGGESTED ITINERARY

One day

08.00 a.m. Pay homage to the Luangpho To statue at Wat Maha Phuttharam, a prominent Buddha image of Si Sa Ket Province.

09.00 a.m. Pay homage to Phrathat Rueangrong, a stupa perfectly and distinctively built with the combination of the four tribes of the Lower Isan art styles: Lao, Suai, Khmer, and Yoe. The top storey enshrining the Buddha relics and being a scenic point.

10.00 a.m. Go to Wat Sa Kamphaeng Yai, Amphoe Uthumphon Phisai. Pay homage to Luangpu Khrueang. Visit Prasat Sa Kamphaeng Yai, an ancient Khmer sanctuary, which was built for Shiva, a God of Hinduism to be his residence.

11.30 a.m. Depart for Amphoe Huai Thap Than.

01.30 p.m. Visit Huai Thap Than Khmer Ruins contemporary with the Khmer art style of Kleang-Baphuon.

02.00 p.m. Depart for Amphoe Mueang Si Sa Ket.

03.00 p.m. Discover the underwater world at the Si Sa Ket Aquarium

04.00 p.m. Visit a forest of white cheesewood (Lamduan) trees and a natural zoo at Somdet Phra Srinagarindra Park.

05.00 p.m. Shop for souvenirs at Ban Khun Ampai Phanit, The house won the first prize of the urban architectural conservation outstanding project and was registered by the Fine Arts Department as a national ancient.



2 days 1 night

Day one

08.00 a.m. Depart for Khao Phra Wihan National Park, Amphoe Kantharalak.

Arrive at Pha Mo I Daeng, Khao Phra Wihan National Park, situated on the Phanom Dongrak Mountains, a border between Thailand and Cambodia. Take spectacular pictures on the cliff and walk along the edge of the cliff.

10.30 a.m. Go to Wat Pa Maha Chedi Kaeo or Wat Lan Khuat, Amphoe Khun Han. Visit the architecture decorated with millions of bottles of different kinds created by the temple's monks, novices and faithful local people.

01.30 p.m. Take pictures of Namtok Samrong Kiat, a medium-sized waterfall originating from Kanthung Mountain in the Phanom Dongrak Wildlife Sanctuary area.

03.00 p.m. Continue to Namtok Huai Chan a popular attraction of Si Sa Ket and nearby provinces' people.

05.00 p.m. Stay at resort in Amphoe Khunkhan.

Day Two

08.00 a.m. Depart for Amphoe Khukhan.

09.00 a.m. Pay homage to Luangpho To inside the ubosot of Wat Khian Burapharam, a prominent ancient temple of Mueang Khukhan.

10.00 a.m. Visit the Khru Noi Wickerwork of the Ban Sa-ang handicraft work group, a main OTOP product of Si Sa Ket Province.

01.30 p.m. Pay homage to Phra Phuttha Sophon image and 8-direction Sema boundary markers inside the ubosot that characterises a real "Sim Isan" at Wat Sophon Wihan.

02.30 p.m. Pay respect to the Phra Kaeo Neramit at Wat Lamphu, a bronze Buddha image in a meditation posture, exhibiting a long topknot that is curved to the back.

03.30 p.m. Visit Toddy palm leaf wicker casket handbag at Ban Nong Kok.

04.30 p.m. Return to Si Sa Ket town.

FACILITIES

Accommodations

(The room rates mentioned in this brochure may be changed. Please ask for current information from each hotel when making reservation.)

Amphoe Mueang Si Sa Ket

Ban Fresh and Grace *(บ้านเฟรช แอนด์ เกรซ)* 1453/25 Sisumang Road, Tel: 08 5354 2233, 14 rooms: 550 baht.

Bansuanrachawadee Resort *(บ้านสวนราชาวดี รีสอร์ท)* 1407/16-20 Soi Ubon 18 Ubon Road, Tel: 0 4562 0249, 08 9925 5793, 5 rooms: 900 baht

Boonsiri Boutique Hotel *(บุญศิริ บูติคโฮเต็ล)* 1191/3 Vijitnakhon Road, Tambon Muang Nua, Tel: 0 4562 2222, 0 4562 2555 www.boonsiriboutiquehotel.com 63 rooms: 400-550 baht

Ketsiri *(เกษสิริ)* 1102–05 Khukhan Road, Tambon Mueang Tai, Tel: 0 4561 4006-8, 0 4561 2878 www.kessiri.com 92 rooms: 550-1,200 baht

Sri Lamduan *(ศรีลำดวน)* 155/5 Mu 8 Tambon Pho, Tel: 0 4563 3601, 60 rooms: 650-750 baht

Sripruetthalai *(ศรีพฤทธาลัย)*Thaipanna Road, Tambon Pho, Tel: 0 4581 0438-9, 08 7256 5184, 60 rooms: 1,000 baht

Sri Sareemaya *(ศรีสรีมายา)* 89/9 Mu 9 Vijitnakhon 4 Road, Tambon Pho, Tel: 09 3349 1257, 09 9207 0250 www.srisareemaya.com 33 rooms: 400-450 baht

Tree House Hotel *(โรงแรมบ้านต้นไม้)* 43/25 Mu 6 Tambon Nong Krock, By-pass Road, Tel: 0 4561 1563, 08 3378 9990, 47 rooms: 450-1,000 baht

The Impress Sisaket *(ดิอิมเพรส ศรีสะเกษ)* 1542/54 Soi Ruenrudee, Sisumang Road, Tel: 0 4596 1566, 08 1067 1766, 32 rooms: 450 baht

The Northeast East *(เดอะนอร์ธอีส)* 1619 Srisurang Road, Tel: 0 4561 5777, 50 rooms: 350-560 baht

U-siket Resort *(ยู สีเกด รีสอร์ท)* 375 Mu3 Tambon Nongphai, Tel: 0 4581 4767, 09 4539 0688, 15 rooms: 400 baht

Vijit Nakhon Nonpak *(วิจิตรนครนอนพัก)* 1478/4 Vijitnakhon Road, Tel: 0 4562 0123, 08 3747 8854, 25 rooms: 500-1,500 baht

Amphoe Kantharalak

Kantharalak Palace *(กันทรลักษ์พาเลซ)* 131/35-36 Sin Pradit Road, Tel: 0 4563 5157, 0 4566 1085, 14 rooms: 300–500 baht

MK *(เอ็มเค)* 148 Anantaphakdi Road, Tambon Nam Aom, Tel: 0 4566 1171, 0 4566 2598) 22 rooms: 250–400 baht

Amphoe Kanthararom

Indy Resort *(อินดี้ รีสอร์ท)* 393 Mu 14 Tambon Doon, Tel: 09 4370 9433, 350-400 baht

Wangdara Resort *(วังดารา รีสอร์ท)* 22 Mu 10 Srisaket-Ubon Tambon Doon, Tel: 08 1065 6399, 08 9280 4789 www.sawatdeeresort.com 10 rooms: 350 baht

Amphoe Khukhan

Sawasdee Resort *(สวัสดี รีสอร์ท)* 79/1 Mu 5 Tambon Nikompattana, Tel: 08 6450 1840 25 rooms: 500-2,000 baht

Restaurants

Amphoe Mueang Si Sa Ket

Ban Ped Yang *(บ้านเป็ดย่าง)* Vijitnakorn Road, Tel: 09 6124 1337, opens 07.00 a.m.-8.00 p.m. (Noodle, Dimsum)

Chiao Ki *(เจียวกี่)* 489-92 Tambon Mueang Nuea, Si Sa Ket Road, Mae Si Circle, Tel: 0 4561 1479, 08 4833 9099, opens 06.00 a.m.-1.00 p.m. (pork curd soup)

Phokin *(พอกิน)* 37 Mu 11, Si Sa Ket-Uthumphon Phisai Road, Tambon Yaplong, Tel: 0 4564 3068

Saeng Siri *(แสงศิริ)* 633/13 Ratchakan Rotfai Road, Tel: 0 4561 1633, 08 7247 8356) opens 04.00 p.m.-12.00 p.m. (Boiled Rice, A la carte Thai food)

Saeng Wiwat *(แสงวิวัฒน์)* 820/8-9 Ubon Road, Tambon Mueang Nuea, Tel: 0 4561 1544, opens 09.00 a.m.–03.00 p.m. (Beef Noodles)

Sikhiao *(สีเขียว)* 43/15 Si Wiset Road, near The province governor's house, Tel: 0 4561 1589, 08 1879 5310, opens 10.00 a.m.-10.00 p.m. (Isan food) close on Sunday

Sumaitri *(สุไมตรี)* 888/1 Ubon Road, behind Satri Siriket School, Tel: 0 4561 2141, 08 1879 7122, opens 09.00 a.m.-08.00 p.m. (Bakery, A la carte Thai food) close on Sunday

Suthee *(สุธีโภชนา)* 27/1 Mu 11 Srisaket Bancheng Road, Tel: 0 4563 4044, 0 4563 4331, 08 1070 4304, opens 10.00 a.m. -10.00 p.m.

Amphoe Kantharalak

Santi Phochana *(สันติโภชนา)* 51 Mu 2 Khao Prawihan Road, Tambon Nong Yalat, Tel: 0 4566 1238, opens 07.00 a.m. -10.00 p.m.

Amphoe Phu Sing

Bua Rim Khuean Huai Sala *(บัวริมเขื่อนห้วยศาลา)* Ban Non Champa, Tambon Dongrak, Tel: 0 4561 8408, 08 6246 9913

Amphoe Uthumphon Phisai

Duangdi *(ดวงดี)* 99 Mu 2 Uthumphon Phisai-Surin Road, near highway 226 and 274 Phian Photchanakit Road, Tel: 0 4569 1399, 0 4569 1400, opens 07.00 a.m.-11.00 p.m. (Thai, Chinese food)

Rommai Chaikha *(ร่มไม้ชายคา)* 157 Mu 1, Tambon Samrong, Tel: 0 4569 1428 opens 09.00 a.m.-10.30 p.m (Thai, Isan style food)

แผนที่ท่องเที่ยวจังหวัดศรีสะเกษ

SI SA KET TOURIST MAP





สัญลักษณ์ Legend

⊙	อำเภอ	Amphoe (District)
★	สถานที่ท่องเที่ยว	Tourist Attraction
	แหล่งน้ำ, แม่น้ำ	Stream, River
	ทางหลวง	Highway
—·—·—	เส้นขอบเขตจังหวัด	Province Boundary
---·---	เส้นขอบเขตอำเภอ	District Boundary
----	เส้นขอบเขตประเทศ	International Boundary

10 5 0 10 กิโลเมตร Kilometers

สถานที่ท่องเที่ยว Tourist Attraction

1 ปราสาทห้วยทับทัน หรือ ปราสาทบ้านปราสาท Huai Thap Than Khmer Ruins or Ban Prasat Khmer Ruins

2 ปราสาทสระกำแพงใหญ่ Sra Kamphaeng Yai Khmer Ruins

3 ปราสาทสระกำแพงน้อย Sra Kamphaeng Noi Khmer Ruins

4 พระธาตุเรืองรอง Phra That Rueang Rong

5 วัดมหาพุทธาราม Wat Maha Buddharam

6 สวนสมเด็จพระศรีนครินทร์ Somdet Phra Srinakarindra Park

7 ปราสาทปรางค์กู่ Prang Ku Khmer Ruins

8 ปราสาทบ้านสมอ Ban Samo Khmer Ruins

9 ปราสาทตาเล็ง Taleng Khmer Ruins

10 วัดป่ามหาเจดีย์แก้ว (วัดล้านขวด) Wat Pa Maha Chedi Kaeo (Wat Lan Khuat)

11 น้ำตกสำโรงเกียรติ (น้ำตกปีศาจ) Namtok Samrong Kiat (Namtok Pisat)

12 น้ำตกห้วยจันทร์ (น้ำตกกันทรอม) Namtok Huai Chan (Namtok Kantrom)

13 ปราสาทตำหนักไทร (ปราสาททามจาน) Tamnaksai Khmer Ruins (Tamchan Khmer Ruins)

14 เส้นทางเดินป่าศึกษาธรรมชาติที่น้ำตกภูละออ Namtok Phu La-or

15 อุทยานแห่งชาติเขาพระวิหาร Khao Phra Wihan National Park

16 ผามออีแดง Pha Mo E-Daeng

17 ปราสาทเขาพระวิหาร Preah Vihear Sanctuary

แผนที่ตัวเมืองศรีสะเกษ

SI SA KET CITY MAP



สัญลักษณ์ Legend

ศาลากลางจังหวัด	City Hall	สถานีรถไฟ	Railway
โรงเรียน	School	ทางรถไฟ	Railway
สถานีขนส่ง	Bus Terminal	ถนน	Road
ไปรษณีย์	Post Office	แหล่งน้ำ, แม่น้ำ	Stream, River
สถานีตำรวจ	Police Station		

.5 .25 0 กิโลเมตร Kilometers

โรงแรม Hotel
1 บุญศิริบูติคโฮเต็ล Boonsiri Boutique Hotel
2 โรงแรมเกษสิริ Ketsiri Hotel

วัด Temple (Wat)
1 วัดโนนสำนัก Wat Nonsamnak
2 วัดป่าศรีสำราญ Wat Pa Sisamran
3 วัดมหาพุทธาราม Wat Maha Buddharam
4 วัดหลวงสุมังคลาราม Wat Luang Sumungkhlararam
5 วัดเลียบบูรพาราม Wat Liap Burapharam
6 วัดเจียงอีศรีมงคลวราราม Wat Chiang E Si Mongkhon Wararam

ตลาด Market
1 ตลาดรถไฟ 3 Rotfai 3 Market
2 ตลาดเทศบาล 1 Thetsaban 1 Market
3 ตลาดสดต้นมะเกลือ Ton Makuea Market
4 ตลาดสดศูนย์การค้า Sunkanka Market

สถานที่สำคัญ Places
1 ศาลจังหวัดศรีสะเกษ Si Sa Ket Law Court
2 ที่ว่าการอำเภอเมืองศรีสะเกษ Amphoe Mueang Si Sa Ket Office
3 วิทยาลัยเทคนิคศรีสะเกษ Si Sa Ket Technical College
4 สำนักงานเทศบาลเมืองศรีสะเกษ Mueang Si Sa Ket Municipality Office
5 สนามกีฬากลางจังหวัด Si Sa Ket Sport Stadium

สถานที่ท่องเที่ยว Tourist Attraction
1 สวนเฉลิมพระเกียรติ Chaloem Phrakiat Park
2 ศาลเจ้าพ่อหลักเมือง City Pillar Shrine
3 อนุสาวรีย์แม่ศรีสระผม Mae Si Sra Phrom Monument
4 ตึกขุนอำไพพาณิชย์ Khun Ampai Phanit Building
5 ศาลปู่ตา Phu Ta Shrine
6 สวนราชสักการะ Ratchasakkara Park

ร้านอาหาร Restaurant
1 เจียวกี่ Chiao Ki Restaurant
2 บุปผา Buppha Restaurant
3 แสงศิริ Saeng Siri Restaurant
4 แสงวิวัฒน์ Saeng Wiwat Restaurant
5 สุมิตรีเบเกอรี่ Sumiti Bakery

โรงพยาบาล Hospital
1 โรงพยาบาลศรีสะเกษ Si Sa Ket Hospital
2 โรงพยาบาลประชารักษ์ Phrachalak Hospital

USEFUL CALLS

Provincial Public Relations	Tel : 0 4561 2545
Provincial Office	Tel : 0 4561 1139
Provincial Police Station	Tel : 0 4561 2732, 0 4561 2690
Provincial Bus Terminal	Tel : 0 4561 2500, 0 4561 7978
Pracharak Hospital	Tel : 0 4563 1313-4
Si Sa Ket Railway Station	Tel : 0 4561 1525
Si Sa Ket Hospital	Tel : 0 4561 1503
Si Sa Ket Highways	Tel : 0 4561 1535
Si Sa Ket Tourist Business Association	Tel : 0 4561 2929
Si Sa Ket Tourism and Sports Office	Tel : 0 4561 1540
Phu Sing Border Checkpoint	Te : 0 4581 8025, 08 6468 1288
Highway Police	Tel : 1193
Tourist Police	Tel : 1155

TAT TOURIST INFORMATION CENTERS

TOURISM AUTHORITY OF THAILAND
HEAD OFFICE

1600 Phetchaburi Road., Makkasan

Ratchathewi, Bangkok 10400

Tel : 1672

Fax : 0 2253 7440

E-mail: info@tat.or.th

www.tourismthailand.org

08.30 a.m. - 04.30 p.m. everyday

MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND SPORTS

4 Ratchadamnoen Nok Avenue, Bangkok 10100

Tel : 0 2286 1556

08.30 a.m. - 0 4.30 p.m. everyday

TOURISM AUTHORITY OF THAILAND, SURIN OFFICE

355/3-6 Tedsaban 1 Road Tambon Naimuang

Amphoe Muang, Surin, 32000

Tel : 0 4451 4447

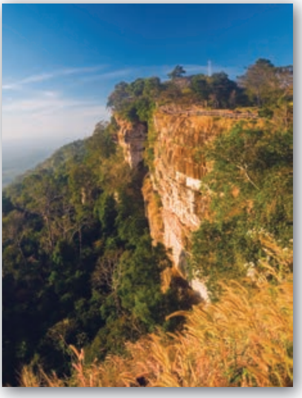
Fax : 0 4451 8530

E-mail : tatsurin@tat.or.th

Areas of Responsibility : Surin, Si Sa Ket, Buriram

Updated

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Pha Mo E-Daeng

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